Wednesday, October 7, 2020 2	
JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Counsel, I now have Judge Carr on the line. Please identify yourselves and your clients for Judge Carr, beginning with the plaintiff. MR. RENZ: Attorney Renz, and the clients are Renz, et al.	
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8 Carr, beginning with the plaintiff. 9 MR. RENZ: Attorney Renz, and the clients are 12:05:07 10 Renz, et al.	
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12:05:07 10 Renz, et al.	2
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MR. GARGASZ. According Bob Gargasz.	
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MR. LITTLE: May it please the Court, Marion	
13 Little and Dan Mead for the State of Ohio.	
14 THE COURT: Okay.	
MR. MEKHJIAN: Also present is Ara Mekhjian	
from the Ohio Attorney General's Office, but I'm just	
17 listening today.	
18 THE COURT: Okay. That's quite all right.	
19 I'm reviewing the papers that came in a couple days	
ago and giving some thought to all of this, and also	
reviewing some of the cases that the State cited, you know.	
It seems to me that it's a different path than I had in mir	ıd
when we last talked, when the case first came in and I read	l
the complaint and gotten into some of the affidavits, part	
of the affidavits, which is all I had seen at the time, and	

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not realizing that there's been a fair amount of litigation here in our circuit and elsewhere on roughly the same issue; it's not totally congruent with this complaint and this set of allegations.

And it seems to me that the case belongs in Cincinnati, okay. I mean, whatever I say and do, somebody is going to be unhappy about it. Maybe everybody will be. But that's -- you know, on a good day in my job, maybe half of the people think I've screwed up totally, and sometimes everybody appeals, which is fine with me.

But, you know, this case obviously needs adjudication at a high level, and I think that we all collectively ought to be moving to accomplish that result.

So it seems to me that, especially in light of the content of the State's response to the demands made by the plaintiffs for production of various documents on a very prompt and expedited basis, we should simply forego that.

The circuit said in the *Governor Whitmer* case, you know, at least on a rational basis standard, and I realize --

(Court Reporter clarification)

THE COURT: At least on a rational basis -- in the *Governor Whitmer* case, I think it's W-h-i-t-m-e-r, I'm not sure, at least where review in this situation is on a rational basis standard, no factual record is necessary.

And I realize that there's First Amendment contentions and issues at play here. It's also my understanding that other circuits, other courts, have looked at those, and I have not looked at those cases. I have a law clerk who has simply reported to me that there are decisions on these general issues, I guess, in the Eleventh, the Eighth and Seventh Circuit, and maybe some district court cases.

Anyway, to cut to the chase, I think what we should do is forego discovery, if the State is so inclined, and perhaps we convert it's present pleading, which reads more like a motion to dismiss rather than, you know, relative to any dispute of discovery.

And, Mr. Little, would you agree with me on that? I mean, you cited the *Jacobson* case and I think a couple other cases, the Sixth Circuit case I believe you cited, and then also Judge Sargus' case on the Bucyrus Bratwurst Festival, and, like I say, the tenor was, you know, telling me that the case should be dismissed.

I mean, did I misinterpret the tenor and tone? Or would you agree with me?

MR. LITTLE: Well, we were trying to outline, for the Court's benefit, why any discovery would really be limited from the State, if any were permitted, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. LITTLE: I think we were inclined to file

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a motion to dismiss principally because the amended complaint really doesn't state a claim at all. So our current thought process was that, when we responded in the time frame prescribed by the Court, we would offer a motion to dismiss that hopefully the Court --

THE COURT: Well, as I say, I would like to move expeditiously if you can. I think that's what the plaintiffs want; am I correct? I mean, I certainly recall that, from our early discussion, you want me to get to these issues as quickly as I possibly can; am I correct about that?

MR. RENZ: Your Honor, we do, but we absolutely disagree with the position of the State. It's the position --

THE COURT: No. I understand that. I mean, what I am suggesting, and, as I say, as expeditiously as everybody can manage, but, also, you know, to cover the issues to the extent necessary, obviously, and to instruct me because that's your job, as lawyers, to teach me.

So my thought was, quite candidly, to permit the State, if it were so inclined, to file a motion to dismiss, or in the alternative to deny the preliminary injunction; and then obviously for you to respond, both to do so in whatever timetable you want to set.

I think at that point, the issues would be joined and

1 I would turn to it promptly. I would simply let you folks 2 cut ahead of everybody else in line. Right now I've got 3 maybe about eight to ten motions that are decisional, but 4 they are all fairly recently decisional. I think most of them have only been decisional since sometime perhaps in 12:11:14 5 August, so it is not as though -- I may have some older than 6 7 that, but it would be no inconvenience to me or the other 8 party -- other people awaiting a decision if I were to give this case priority. I think it deserves it. It's a very 9 important case, and I think we're all aware of that. 12:11:34 10 11 So that being said, let me ask plaintiffs' counsel how 12 that sounds to you. 13 MR. GARGASZ: Your Honor, this is Attorney Bob 14 Gargasz on behalf of the plaintiffs. 12:11:48 15 Earlier on, I believe I heard you say, and I want to 16 be clear, you see this as a case where we could forego 17 discovery because there is no factual basis as necessary 18 to --19 THE COURT: No --12:12:07 20 MR. GARGASZ: I quess I was a bit confused on 21 that. 22 THE COURT: Yeah. No. The Sixth Circuit 23 stated, I think, in Judge Gibbons' opinions that the 24 rational basis test can be applied without the need for a 12:12:20 25 factual record. And that basically, you know, I think it

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would be appropriate, however, for the State, if it wanted to -- it would be up to it -- to append to its motion. Simply, I've got your affidavits, and I've got to permit the State, if it so desires, to append any statements that either the governor or the former health director had made. I think they would be admissible under Rule 803(8), you know, the public documents or statements exception to the hearsay rule, the first segment of that rule. And crudely translated -- I can't cite it, but basically, you know, statement made of an official relative to the duties of his or her office, that that statement -- I don't know. I have no idea. I don't Google it or whatever when a case is before me. But I assume both the governor and the health director made public statements setting forth why they were doing whatever it was that they were doing and have done that you are challenging. And --

MR. RENZ: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah -- and let me just finish.

It is up to you guys. We can take as much time or little as you want. But as I say, you know, whatever decision I write, at whatever length I write it, and however solid it may or may not be, it's going to Cincinnati. It will be, at best, the third brief in the Court of Appeals, and that's commonplace in cases that clearly are destined for review in a higher court.

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And in all candor, to the extent, in particular, if the plaintiffs -- I think they are pressing a sense of urgency, that this is something that needs to get adjudicated in the matter of great public interest, and I'm sure that the State would like as much clarification as it can. And whatever I say or do, in the long run is going to be meaningless in the sense that it won't matter because it will be a district court, and there will be a higher court or courts that will address these issues, either the Sixth Circuit or perhaps the Supreme Court.

And then to the extent that either or both sets of parties would like to, you know, avoid delay and, you know, learn what the law is in the current state of the law, it just doesn't make sense to me to spend a whole lot of time or any time conducting discovery, because, you know, the requests that the plaintiffs have made are not something that you folks can turn around in a week or whatever, or even a month or two perhaps. And at least, as I read the Whitmer case, the Sixth Circuit has expressed a view that, you know, a factual record need not accompany the State's argument that it had a rational basis for a gubernatorial action.

And, again, I tried to express last time when we were together, the State wants a prompt preliminary injunction hearing, but they also want discovery, so it's (inaudible)

1 in two different directions.

And, again, to the extent that either or both parties think that, you know, a final determination by the Sixth Circuit or the Supreme Court is necessary or desirable, and I'm sure you both do, then why spend unnecessary time before me and then go up on appeal?

MR. GARGASZ: Your Honor, this is Attorney Gargasz again for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GARGASZ: And I just wanted to bring up the fact that I believe Attorney Marion Little had agreed in our conference that we could stipulate to various information that was presented in the complaint.

Marion, do we still have that agreement with respect to those stipulations on, like, the CDC findings and the statements and so forth attributed to the defendants?

MR. LITTLE: I think, Your Honor, we're certainly not going to object as to the authenticity of formal publications from the CDC or the State of Ohio.

And to address the Court's one comment, the plaintiffs have referenced many of the Health Orders in its complaint.

THE COURT: Right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ LITTLE: And so the Court might be able to take notice of those orders as --

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. LITTLE: -- a resolution of the motion to 1 dismiss that we would be pleased to file with the Court. 2 3 THE COURT: Yeah. So, I mean, basically I'm 4 asking the plaintiffs, what do you want? Do you want to spend a lot of time with me? Or do you want all of us to 12:17:57 5 6 focus on getting the case out of my court and down to 7 Cincinnati? MR. RENZ: Well, Your Honor, this is Attorney 8 9 Renz. One of the things that -- you know, from our position, 12:18:12 10 we've included a lot of facts and a lot of things that would 11 12 normally not be given prior to the discovery conference in 13 our case, which you noted was fairly an unorthodox filing. 14 We did that in part, citing CDC and State comments, 12:18:32 15 for particularly the reason that we believe that discovery is a critical aspect of this case and should be granted as 16 17 quickly as possible. 18 Ultimately, our position is that the State made the 19 decision to lock down an entire state, to destroy peoples' 12:18:49 20 businesses, to destroy peoples' livelihoods. And all we're 21 asking for is some data to back that up, because had they 22 not offered -- if the data doesn't support it, then it's 23 arbitrary and capricious. 24 Now, I understand the Sixth Circuit ruling. But what

we have presented also shows that the State's words and the

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1 State's actions are not congruent, they don't mesh, and so 2 we view this as arbitrary and capricious. THE COURT: We're looking, you know, 3 4 basically -- and, well, perhaps I should ask Mr. Little. I mean, is your view on discovery, if any, relative to either 12:19:30 5 filing a motion -- to file a motion to dismiss, or in the 6 7 alternative to deny the request for preliminary injunction? 8 What's your thought on that route? 9 MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, the motion to dismiss, of course, by rule, does not require any discovery. 12:19:47 10 11 THE COURT: Right. 12 MR. LITTLE: And we have a very good motion to 13 dismiss that we can supply to the Court. 14 THE COURT: Yeah. 12:19:58 15 MR. LITTLE: With respect to the balance, what 16 the Sixth Circuit in the Whitmer case said, and I know the 17 Court hasn't had an opportunity to review that decision, but 18 that case, in part, was an effort by the district court to 19 say that the State didn't prove certain points and the State didn't offer certain evidence. 12:20:15 20 21 THE COURT: Right. 22 MR. LITTLE: And what the Sixth Circuit made 23 clear is that the State doesn't have to do any of those 24 things when, under a rational basis test, it could be simply 12:20:25 25 speculation. To have that issue resolved I think would be

fairly easy.

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We certainly did not cite for the Court, but there is probably 40 or 50 COVID decisions out there by the federal courts denying efforts by plaintiffs to secure injunctive relief enjoining a State's enforcement of the COVID restrictions. So if nothing else, the sheer number of cases out there supporting this type of action by the State would further support the State of Ohio's action and --

MR. RENZ: We disagree with that.

minute. Let me say to both of you: Having reviewed and read only Jacobson, Whitmer and the Bratwurst case, because that's all that's came to my attention for a couple of days, if memory serves, and I've had some pretty busy days in between with the conferences and Zoom court proceedings, and I think I was able to turn to this I think yesterday or the day before. I think it was yesterday. I spent as much time as I can in the interim. And, you know, I had a law clerk this morning and told me that, you know, there are a number of cases, and I realize there are upwards of 40.

But I do think, Mr. Renz, that in light of the rather quite clear and I think unequivocal statements regarding — in both the Whitmer case, and, of course, in the face of a motion to dismiss, discovery is not — you just don't allow discovery because you look at the four corners of the

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complaint and that's it, and that's a rule that I, you know, follow unvaryingly, and --

MR. RENZ: We don't disagree.

THE COURT: Excuse me. The simple fact of the matter is I misapprehended. Okay? I had no idea that there was other COVID-related litigation or decisions, you know, until I read the State's response to your request to it.

And I had noted, of course, that you basically said in your complaint that, you know, although Jacobson may appear to be pertinent or to relate, you know, control in this case, in your view it does not, but that's a legal issue. I mean, that's what has been raised in various forms.

And I had no idea of the multiplicity of forms in which it has been raised. I haven't read those cases. And, you know, Jacobson obviously involved a local health department, the Cambridge Health Department, and, of course, it involved a situation where, at least in the modern perception, under the case of Schmerber versus California, a case of involuntary withdrawal of a blood sample from about 40 or 50 years ago, it involved actual intrusion into one's body, subject to the pain and penalty, at the rate of a hundred years ago, a \$5 penalty. That was a criminal case; it wasn't a civil case.

And so, again, I think that, again, Mr. Renz and Mr. Gargasz, I had the distinct impression that you wanted this

1 case to move very promptly. 2 MR. RENZ: We do, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And I think my point to you is, 4 well, what's the point of, you know, spending a lot of time here with me, when what I say in the end run doesn't matter 12:24:43 5 because it will be superseded, undoubtedly, by whatever the 6 7 Sixth Circuit says? And so the shelf life of whatever I say 8 in terms of its significance to anybody or anything will be 9 whatever it takes for the Sixth Circuit to, you know, do what it will do with the result that I reach and my 12:25:13 10 11 rational. And so I'm telling both of you --12 MR. RENZ: And so --13 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Renz. I apologize. 14 MR. RENZ: No, no. I apologize, Your Honor. 12:25:28 15 I'm just very intent in terms of this case, so I do 16 apologize. 17 THE COURT: Sure. 18 MR. RENZ: So we do want this to move quickly. 19 One of the things that we've really distinguished in our 12:25:43 20 case -- and I'm actually going to go somewhere with this --21 is we included a massive amount of facts related to our case 22 which we would and have every intent of meeting our 23 evidentiary standards on by the time we got to either a 24 hearing or a trial. Yeah, obviously, in the initial 12:26:02 25 submission, you know, we haven't finalized all of those in

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terms of the necessary evidentiary standards, but we certainly will by the time trial rolls along, or by the time a preliminary injunctive hearing rolls along, as far as that goes.

And one of the things I would submit to the Court very humbly is, yes, there are a lot of COVID cases. The one that really distinguishes our case is that we've used CDC data, we've used Ohio Health Department data, we've used their statements to show that -- to rebut the rational basis issue.

Now, we knew going into this that this would probably be challenged on a rational basis question, and so it was our duty then to say to the Court, Your Honor, we understand, but we have shown, using their words and their data, that there is something that doesn't smell right here. And we've shown essentially that for a disease that's roughly equivalent to the yearly influenza, we've shut down and taken all these actions. And the question that we were asking the Court really has always been is it constitutional to limit all of these rights in the way that they have under this emergency order.

And if you recall, we cited the *Blaisdell* case, which was a case that came out in the '30s in the Great Depression where they challenged an emergency declaration. And the Court in *Blaisdell* clearly stated that they had the right to

question the extent and duration of the emergency.

Now, we certainly asked a lot of other questions in this case, but one of the core questions and probably the most relevant was the question: Can this emergency continue? Our position is that it should not continue.

We've shown, using CDC's data and word, that we've rebutted the presumption necessary, we believe, that there is a rational basis for this, and shown, based on the State's facts, many of which, as Mr. Little stated, are coming from CDC tax documents, things like that, they've shown that this is roughly equivalent to the yearly flu.

So with that in mind, underlying this entire case is the question: Is the data that the State is presenting -- because what the State is saying on TV and what the State and the CDC are presenting in terms of their actual data are two totally different things.

And our position is if you look at what they've written, not what they've said, and dig into those deep enough, you're seeing an emergency injunction and lot of fear tactics that are being used to justify something that is unjustified under the law, even under a rational basis review, which we don't believe is the correct standard. But even under that rational basis review, we do not believe the State can get there. We --

THE COURT: Well --

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MR. RENZ: -- do not believe that they can.

Yeah, we know that we have the duty, but we think that our
facts in there -- and if you look at the citations and
everything else, you'll see, but we think that we've gotten
to a point where discovery is justified and we are
interested in moving along.

And if we need to appeal the question of when discovery should begin, I mean, certainly we can do that, and we leave that to Your Honor. But, ultimately, we believe that we have rebutted successfully the State's position in the complaint.

THE COURT: But let me say this: At the anticipatory of whatever the State might say, and the State is entitled -- the cases are legion -- that in its making a response to a motion for preliminary injunction, is entitled concurrently to move to dismiss.

And, you know, I have the sense, from what Mr. Little said a few minutes ago, that it believes as vigorously as you do that he's correct and you are wrong. You believe the other way around. But none of us have seen the State's -- a more formal presentation. I mean, the State, you know, took, as it were, a glancing blow toward the complaint, but it was simply in a document filed in anticipation of this session, which you all anticipated would be a discovery-related session because that's how I framed it

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when focusing on the request for a preliminary injunction.

And having read things that I had not read beforehand, before the other conference, I think it's appropriate to give the State the opportunity, if it chooses, to file a motion to dismiss, or in the alternative to deny a preliminary injunction, or whatever else it wants to file. I don't necessarily want to, you know, forecast what exactly the frame in which it will cast its arguments, but that's up to it.

And, again, each of you can take as much time as you want or as little as you want with regard to that motion practice. But at this stage, you know, particularly if they file a motion to dismiss, there is no right to discovery, there is no right to discovery under the civil rules and case law. And, certainly, I don't belive I have ever allowed discovery when a motion to dismiss is pending, and, Lord knows, I've had plenty of motions to dismiss in 41 years as an Administrative Judge and District Judge. I'm dealing with -- I've got one right now that one of my clerks was doing some editing and working on, literally as we talk, except she's sitting in on this now.

So that being said, Mr. Little, in terms of -- what do you want to do and when do you want to do it?

MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, we will be proceeding with the filing of a motion to dismiss. Our response was

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             due the last week of October, I think the 30th; but perhaps
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             given the Court's comments, we can advance that to the 23rd?
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                           THE COURT: Okay. Whatever you want. It's
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             your call. It's entirely up to you and --
                           MR. LITTLE: Okay.
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                           THE COURT: Go ahead.
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                           MR. LITTLE: Well, then perhaps what we'll do
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             is just follow the original schedule the Court put in its
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             minute entry of September 9th, which is identified as --
                           THE COURT: I don't recall. Which was?
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                           MR. LITTLE: We were to file our answer within
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             30 days of the plaintiffs' submission of its amended
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             complaint.
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                           THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
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                           MR. LITTLE: We'll just follow that. That
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             puts us towards the end of October.
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                           THE COURT: That's fine. Whatever you want.
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             If you want file it sooner -- and then, Mr. Renz, how much
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             time do you want for your opposition to their motion?
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                           MR. RENZ: I would ask for a minimum of two
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             weeks. I would say two weeks would probably be sufficient.
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                           THE COURT: Of course. Well, I mean, it is up
                      I would suggest to you, sir, I think that the rules
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             to you.
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             give you more time than that.
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                           MR. RENZ: Let's go with the rules, and we can
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1	always submit it early if we need to.
2	THE COURT: Okay. And I believe I mean, I
3	normally allow a month. It's been a long time since I
4	looked at the rule. I think the rule is 20 days. Does
12:34:31 5	somebody know better than I?
6	MR. RENZ: I thought it was 30, but it's been
7	a while since I've looked at it, the same thing.
8	THE COURT: Yeah, me too. Whatever it is, I
9	will stick it in. Okay?
12:34:41 10	MR. RENZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: And then, Mr. Little
12	MR. GARGASZ: Judge.
13	THE COURT: Pardon me?
14	MR. GARGASZ: Judge, this is Attorney Gargasz.
12:34:47 15	I recall under the previous order, I believe it was
16	November 13th was our deadline to respond and reply.
17	THE COURT: I mean, if that's okay with you, I
18	mean, that's whatever, and then I will
19	MR. RENZ: We would rather have the
12:34:59 20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	THE RENZ: We'll take whatever time we can
22	get, Your Honor, and we can do it faster if we need to.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Good. So if one of my
24	clerks can do a quick check, smarten up the chump namely,
12:35:17 25	me in terms of when it comes to knowing those deadlines.

1	I'm serious, I get people a month after discovery for
2	summary judgement, between a month for opposition and two
3	weeks for the reply.
4	So let's find out the time and then we can fill that
12:35:29 5	blank in.
6	MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, under your published
7	preferences, it's 30 days on motions.
8	THE COURT: I mean, whatever you want. You
9	want the full 30 days, that's perfectly all right with me.
12:35:43 10	MR. RENZ: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Okeydoke.
12	So the order will be: Defendants to file to answer
13	or otherwise to file a motion to dismiss, or in the
14	alternative, if you want, Mr. Little, obviously whatever you
12:35:59 15	file the defendants to file a motion to dismiss, or
16	otherwise plead on or before and what was that date, Mr.
17	Little, you wanted? Again, tell me again.
18	MR. LITTLE: Bear with me a second,
19	Your Honor. I think I have it docketed here.
12:36:16 20	THE COURT: If you want more time, if you want
21	a month, that's fine with me.
22	JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: It was October 30th.
23	THE COURT: Well that's a little short. Mr.
24	Little, why don't we say in 30 days. If you file it sooner,
12:36:29 25	that's fine. Okay?
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1 MR. LITTLE: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: You've got a lot -- the amended 3 complaint and so forth, the motion, are pretty bulky. And then the plaintiffs will have -- shall file their 4 opposition within 30 days of the date of the filing of the 12:36:46 5 defendants' motion; and then the defendants shall have 6 7 15 days within which to file their reply. 8 Does that work for you, Mr. Little? 9 MR. LITTLE: It does, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. And so in terms of the 12:37:08 10 11 discovery requests, I'm simply going to hold further 12 proceedings, including discovery, held in abeyance pending 13 adjudication of the motion to dismiss. Okay. 14 I will note your objection, Mr. Gargasz and Mr. Renz, 12:37:28 15 but, you know, that is the rule. 16 And I will simply note in passing that the current 17 format for the request really, when and if the time comes 18 for that, be cast, you know, as either request for 19 admissions, interrogatories, or, you know, notice of deposition and request for production of documents and so 12:38:00 20 21 forth, but we'll worry about that when and if the time 22 comes. 23 I would suggest to you, Mr. Little, that you -- I 24 mean, it does seem to me that if I were to overrule the 12:38:17 25 motion to dismiss, that I would suggest to you that you

might want to request -- I think it is 1262(b) or whatever,
the request for interlocutory review, given the nature and
importance of the case. I really do think that the issues
raised in this case need to get appellate review as promptly
as possible.

And I can assure you that once this becomes
decisional, it's going to take me a while to get something

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And I can assure you that once this becomes decisional, it's going to take me a while to get something out, but I will try to get something out in a couple of weeks, or certainly within a month at the latest after it's decisional.

MR. RENZ: Your Honor, this is Attorney Renz.

If you don't mind me asking, do you have a preference,

I mean, for putting this before the Appellate Court?

THE COURT: I mean, no. I'm just saying my point is, as I put it before, what I do and say isn't going to matter. But, you know, I'm a weigh station on the way to an end station. Okay? I'm not a whistle stop, but it's, you know, a necessary stop, as it were, the train has to make. Okay? I've got to load my baggage onto it to get unpacked down in Cincinnati, and perhaps in Washington. Okay?

MR. RENZ: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Although other cases, these issues may get resolved at some point in the meantime, next year or the year thereafter while this one is still, you know,

12:41:54 25

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winding its way. But that's all I'm saying, you know. I obviously can't simply say I hereby transfer this case or reassignment to a panel of three judges in Cincinnati. I've got to do my own work and I will. Okay. It's important. I mean, the parties deserve, and the circuit is going to expect, that I present a crafted and reasoned decision, even though either or both of you are not going to be happy with me. But that's something every judge has to learn to live with; it is not a popularity contest, and, like I say, half of the people you deal with on a good day are mad at you and appeal, so anyway. Okay.

Let me ask plaintiffs, anything further at all?

MR. RENZ: I think we understand, and we are going to proceed as you ordered, Your Honor.

would ask is it is not my custom to impose page limits, but I would ask, please, try to keep it within 20 to 30 pages, if you could. I mean, if you can't, you can't, okay, but if you would be able to, just in terms of my ability to do my work. I may have mentioned, I make no secret of it, I have a vision impairment that is causing me to lose and has caused me to lose -- it's been happening for about 20 years. It's finally reached sort of its end stage where I'm losing my vision. I can still read, but it is much more efficient and effective for me to, as I was doing this morning, to

1 simply download materials to an application that enables me 2 to read by audio on my iPhone or iPad. And so I would only 3 ask that -- and I can do that more quickly than I can read 4 or anybody can read actually, about a page a minute, with good comprehension. But understanding that, please be 12:42:22 5 6 mindful that, you know, write what you need to write at whatever length you need to, but keep in mind that I prefer 7 8 that it's what you need to do rather than more elaborate, 9 you know, more elaborate length and extent. Okay? Okay. Once again, anything further for the 12:42:47 10 11 plaintiffs? 12 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. RENZ: No. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Little and company, anything 14 further for the defendants? 12:42:56 15 MR. LITTLE: No. Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. And, as I say, I don't 17 think it would be inappropriate if you wanted to offer, you 18 know, whatever statements have been made, but, again, I will 19 leave that up to your discretion and perhaps further 12:43:18 20 conversation with plaintiffs' counsel. It's your case and 21 it's your call as to what to do, and I will also leave it up 22 to the two of you whether to submit any stipulations of any sort or kind. Again, you guys can work that out one way or 23 2.4 the other, and it doesn't matter to me. 12:43:37 25 What does matter to me is the instruction that I'm

1	going to get from reading your briefs in context, of course,
2	of the complaint and the pending motion. Okay. Okeydoke.
3	MR. RENZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Stacey, you want to give them your
12:43:57 5	phone number in case they want a transcript?
6	THE COURT REPORTER: Yes. It's
7	(419) 213-5520.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Very well. Thank you,
9	folks.
12:44:12 10	And I do apologize that I hadn't foreseen I sent
11	you off in the wrong direction for a while, the last few
12	weeks, from what I had sort of, you know just I simply
13	reflect of the anticipated discovery, and I don't think it's
14	necessary or permissible at this stage. So to the extent
12:44:34 15	that you've taken your time thinking about focusing on that,
16	I apologize for that.
17	Okay. Good enough, folks. Thank you very much. That
18	will conclude this session. Thank you. Bye-bye.
19	(Proceedings concluded at 12:44 p.m.)
20	
21	CERTIFICATE
22	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter
23	prepared from my stenotype notes.
24	/s/ Stacey L. Kiprotich 10/11/2020_ STACEY L. KIPROTICH, RMR, CRR DATE
25	DATE